The People's Korea

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On Occasion of 39th Anniversary of Korea's Liberation of Japanese Colonial Rule

DPRK, USSR Leadership Exchanges Greetings

Presidential Message To Chernenko

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 14 sent a message of greetings to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government and people on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The participation of the Soviet Union, which was shouldering the heavy burdens of opposing international fascism in the period of the Second World War, in the war against Japan, opened a decisively favourable phase in our people's struggle for the liberation of the fatherland.

The August 15 liberation which our people won by routing the Japanese imperialist aggressors side by side with the heroic Soviet Army, was a historic event which opened a new epoch in the struggle of our people for sovereignty, independence and socialism and set up a new milestone in the development of Korean-Soviet friendly relations.

After the liberation of the country, our people under the leadership of our party have firmly built up a prosperous socialist state in this land, repulsing repeated aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and are today actively struggling to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea, realise the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and win the complete victory of socialism.

Our people remember the liberator's role of the Soviet Union which helped them liberate the country at the cost of blood and are thankful to the Soviet people for always actively supporting and encouraging our people's just cause as a class ally and a revolutionary comrade-in-arms.

Indestructible is the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and has been consistently consolidated and developed through a protracted common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

I am deeply satisfied over the excellent success of our Soviet visit some time ago and convinced that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will be expanded and developed still further in all fields in the spirit of the agreement reached between us when we met.

I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you and the fraternal Soviet people greater successes in the struggle for accomplishing a developed socialist society and defending peace in Europe, Asia and the world by implementing the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the decisions of the recent plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee.

Greetings to DPRK President and Premier

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kang Song San, Premier of the Administration Council, received a message of greetings on August 14 from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The message reads:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. extend wholehearted congratulations to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Administration Council of the DPRK and the Korean people on the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

The historic task of liberating Korea was fulfilled on August 15, 1945, with the destruction of the Japanese militarist elite units by the Soviet Army. Shaking off the chains of oppression by foreign aggressors, the Korean people set out on the road of developing their country freely on democratic and socialist lines.

Over the last period since the liberation the working people of people's Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party have effected great social and economic changes and defended the independence of the country in the struggle against imperialism. They have registered big successes in the building of a new society. The devoted labour of the workers, peasants and intellectuals of new Korea has laid a solid foundation of socialist economy, constantly developed science and culture and promoted the people's welfare.

The Soviet people warmly congratulate the fraternal Korean people on their successes in socialist construction and invariably support their just struggle to force the foreign troops out of south Korea and reunify the country peacefully without any outside interference.

The recent visit to the Soviet Union by a DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Korean leaders in Moscow convince us more firmly that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries and two parties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further develop for the welfare of the Soviet and Korean peoples and in favor of preserving peace and security in the Far East, the Pacific region, Asia and the rest of the world by frustrating the imperialist moves of aggression.

We wish you and your working people new success in the work for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and in the struggle to reunify the country peacefully.

1,000 Students Stage Rally and Demonstration against Chon's Japan Trip

An estimated 1,000 students staged a rally on the campus of Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul on August 15 in protest against Chon Du Hwan's planned trip of Japan. They were said to have come from 13 schools. This is the first student action to oppose Chon's Japan trip slated for September 6-8.

Student sources said the demonstrators hurled rocks, and police replied with tear gas, as students attempted to move off the campus into nearby streets. About 400 students were said to have made their way to a street near the former Capitol Building in downtown Seoul, where eight student activists were arrested. The eight, police said, being referred to summary courts on charges of leading the demonstration against Chon's visit to Japan.

One dissident group claimed at least 80 students were taken into custody.

The student sources said there were other scattered demonstrations in Seoul and that in some of them, the "Rising

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Some 400 students took to the street to protest the planned visit of Chon Du Hwan to Japan. (TBS TV)

Recollections of President Kim Il Sung at The Time of Aug. 15 Liberation of Korea

Heartwarming Personality (2)

By Kobayashi Kazuko

(Continued from the previous issue)

She Greeted Us with a Familiar Smile

It was our first visit to the General's house. I and Ryoko went to the room of the General's wife to exchange greetings. We stopped before the wife's room. (Is she prissy or gentle?) I whispered in my mind. Ryoko knocked lightly at the door with a fluttering heart. There was no response. Then I tried but I got no response to my knocking. We opened the door quietly and looked inside.

We thought there was none in the room and entered in. Then, we found a woman in a cotton dress behind of the door. "I thought I could find the General's wife here. But I can't" I whispered. She turned and looked about us and smiled brightly. When I bowed and approached her, her black and wide eyes gave me a vivid impression. She always showed her white teeth slightly and nodded in a satisfied way. We also smiled. Just then, I thought she was the wife of the General.

The woman asked me "Do you have parents?" I answered "Yes". She also asked Ryoko the same thing and Ryoko nodded. Then she said, "That is very good," interlacing her talk with Korean and Japanese words. So, I felt Mrs. Kim Jong Suk's gentle attitude and care for us and felt relaxed.

Mrs. Kim Jong Suk told my aunt to show my and Ryoko's room and all the other rooms of the house. I felt as we were visiting some relative's house rather than the General's house because of her gentleness and care which relaxed my strain at the first exchange of greetings.

My aunt showed us the rooms of the house. There was a large mirror at the far end of the passage. I and Ryoko stood in front of the mirror. We were in a rollicking mood, facing the mirror and turning back. In the evening, we heard Mrs. Kim Jong Suk's voice calling us from a room next to the kitchen room. When we went there we found many dishes on a round table. Around the table, Mrs. Kim Jong Suk, her infant son, my uncle and another house keeper were sitting. Mrs. Kim Jong Suk beckoned us to the table and seated us by her side.

She took chop-sticks and gave them to us and offered me the dinner. She sent round dishes and put foods on our dishes with her chop-sticks.

I was very moved by her care about small things so that I often turned my eyes to her chop-sticks.

She Managed Household Affairs with Skill

Whenever I close my eyes and recall her, her deligent figure which never minded any kind of jobs comes across my mind.

She never left domestic chores to others. There were my aunt and a housekeeper in the house. But it was only they that helped her. She employed no housemaid. Nor did she give special work to us.

One day, I asked her to give us some work and she said, "You are the same as my family. So you must find your work by yourselves but you need not strain yourselves."

The more I knew her, the more I felt her personal magnetism and I was charmed with her attractive personality.

She always said at dinner that food was tasty when there were many people at table and called us and even the

General Kim Il Sung with Ma'am Kim Jong Suk and Mr. Kim Jong Il

General's driver to dinner.

Even now, I remember her whenever I see cold rice. She always ate it saying the cold rice is more tasty when we eat it together.

She did not show even a particle of pride as a country's top lady. When a visitor came, she turned up her sleeves and picked feathers from chickens by herself and cooked food quickly. Her special recipe was fried dumplings stuffed with minced pork. It was the General's favorite. She looked like a machine, when she was rolling paste with a rolling pin.

She Showed Unstinted Affection for Us

She was very enthusiastic about learning Japanese. Sometimes, she came to our room and sewed with us. When she needed scissors, she asked us how to say it in Japanese.

We handed the scissors, saying "Hasami" in Japanese. Then, she said "Hasami" in Japanese from the next time.

Her affection for us was like that a mother for her children, a mother who can guess from her children's looks how they are. In those days, I did not look like my elder sister. My elder sister was a big and fat girl, 19 years old. Her weight was 17 kan (kan is 3.75 kg). I was thin and tall, 16 years old. Ryoko was also 19 years old and was a short and fat girl.

Though I was thin, I was not weakly. But, the General Kim Il Sung and Mrs. Kim Jong Suk always took care of my health.

She Always Thought of the Safety of the General

Mrs. Kim Jong Suk employed no other assistant in the General's work.

She washed and ironed out the General's dresses by herself. My aunt said that it was her habit cultivated during the days of struggles on Mt. Paekdu personally to look after the General.

I heard that she had dried the General's wet dresses in her bosom under the severe conditions of armed struggles and marches during the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle.

She took great care of the General's safety.

One day, I and Ryoko went round each room to fix curtains. When we went to the room of the General and the wife and sat on the bed in the room, I sank deep in it.

When I was rearranging the bed, I found a gun whose barrel was longer than the barrels of ordinary guns under the pillow.

"It is a self-defence gun. She carrys it about herself even in bed."

I whispered and went out from the room. Then, I remembered the General's aide-de-camp saying that Mrs. Kim Jong Suk was good marksman so that she can hit a bull's-eye hundred percent and that she had stood in front of the General to defend his safety during the guerrilla struggles.

Her modest costume looked strange to other people. She wore thick cotton hand-made dresses willingly, those were all made by her.

If the top lady of a country wants, she can wear any expensive dress. But, Mrs. Kim Jong Suk never did so.

One day, we began to sew a dress with smocking on the breasts for her with a length of parachute cloth. She often asked "What is that?" But, we smiled brightly and didn't say anything about it until it was made.

She was very pleased with the dress we sewed. The stronger our sisterly feelings were between her and us, the more we could hear stories of her life from her.

Her parents and brothers were killed by Japanese troops. She participated in the armed struggle for revenge and for the freedom and happiness of Korean people under the wise guidance of General Kim Il Sung.

She often said that she was living a life worth living for and she was very happy when she worked for the General and her children.

All Members of the General's Family Saw Us Off

It was one day in November 1946 when five month had passed since we began to stay at the General's house. When I finished my lunch and was talking with Mrs. Kim Jong Suk, my elder sister came in suddenly and said breathlessly. "Ryoko and Kazu! The time has come when Japanese can return to their fatherland. Some time ago, a messenger came to let me know about it and asked if we can get a bill of passage from the General. The ship will leave here tonight."

It was so sudden that I couldn't speak for a while. Mrs. Kim Jong Suk took sensed an extraordinary situation and asked what had happened. I explained the situation. Then, she was very surprised and went out of the door.

Soon, she came back with the General and my aunt.

I explained the situation and I said that Japanese refugees were going to return to Japan so I wanted to return with them, and I said that I wanted to get a bill of passage.

The General who was listening to my aunt silently said, "Why do you return now? You will be able to return to your fatherland without even the least effort. Then, I will send you back to Japan by plane." We couldn't say anything definite then. But, I thought I would feel lonely after most of the Japanese refugees who were my acquaintances, had gone and I wanted to meet my parents. Therefore, I said, "I want to meet my parents who want to hear anything about us and are anxious about us, and tell my parents how things are in Korea.

The General who was hearing me say this silently, said, "I want you to stay here longer. But, I can't overcome your strong desire to meet your parents. I am sorry to say that I can't give you a bill of passage. Because, complaints about sending Japanese back are coming from south Korea. Now, we are in a very hard time when we have too many Japanese refugees to attend to and have to maintain public peace and order. I welcome your going home. But, I must maintain public peace and order officially. My bill of passage may cause an international problem. But, personally I can give you any things you want. So, take as much as you want."

We sat on a mat with Mrs. Kim Jong Suk and we including Mrs. Kim Jong Suk wept to hear his kind words.

He gave us many things such as black bread, grape sugar, rice and military currency as much as we could carry. He also gave us rubber sandals to help us walk easily. They were very convenient when we climbed up mountains and walked across rivers.

When we were going to leave there, all members of the family beginning with General Kim Il Sung came out in front of the gate and shook hands with us, one after another.

The General whispered in a low voice, shaking my hand "I hope you will return home safely." Mrs. Kim Jong Suk also said with tears in her eyes. "When you return home, please take care of your health and write me a letter."

The General's eldest son who was 4 years old then, waved his hand to us with tears in his eyes.

Some time before, we were exhilarated at the prospect of going home. But, when the General's family came out to see us off, we cried bitterly.

We bid farewell to them between sobs, wishing for the health of the General and Mrs. Kim Jong Suk and for a happy future of their children.

How often we bowed and turned our heads to them when we left them!

(Concluded)

Pyongyang Meeting Marks 39th Anniversary Of Korea's Liberation From Japan

A meeting marking the 39th anniversary of the August 15 liberation was held on August 14 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and Kim Gwan Sop, Kim Yong Chae, Li Jong Mok, Kil Jae Gyong and others, working people in Pyongyang and People's Army soldiers.

Invited to the meeting were D.V. Okonishnikov, Charge D'affaires ad Interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, Soviet guests and YA.T. Novichenko, an internationalist soldier, and his wife and family.

Kim Yong Chae, Minister of Communications and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, spoke first at the meeting.

He said:

The Korean communists and people under the guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically waged a 15-year long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of anti-imperialist national liberation struggle.

The defeat of fascist Germany by the Soviet people and army which were shouldering the heavy burdens of the international anti-fascist struggle in the middle of the 1940s weakened further the position of Japanese imperialism, fascist Germany's major ally in Asia, and created a favorable condition for victorious completion of the Korean people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

On August 15, 1945, the anti-Japanese guerrillas and valiant officers and men of the Soviet Army broke through at a stroke the border guardline of the Japanese Kwantung Army which it boasted of being an "impregnable defence line", routed the Japanese imperialists and eventually won a great victory – the liberation of Korea.

Numberous officers and men of the Red Army laid down their precious youth and lives in the war to liberate Korea against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Their imperishable feats shine long and will be handed down forever along with the liberation obelisk at the foot of Moran Hill. Kim Yong Chae paid high tribute to the Soviet people and the heroic Soviet Army that helped the liberation of Korea at the cost of blood.

The August 15 liberation was a historic event which brought about a radical turn in the development of our revolution and the life of our people.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people vigorously pushed ahead with the revolution and construction and built a most advanced socialist system in this land where exploitation and oppression had prevailed.

Noting that the Korean and Soviet peoples have long established the relations of militant friendship, fighting a bloody battle shoulder to shoulder with each other, Kim Yong Chae said:

The Soviet Union was the first in the world to recognise the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and she has carried on energetic activity in defence of the interests of our Republic in the international arena and in support of Korea's reunificaiton against the "two Koreas" plot and helped us in various ways during the Fatherland Liberation War and the post-war rehabilitation and construction and is helping us today in the socialist construction, too.

We always remember the role of the Soviet Union as the liberator and helper and deem it a great pride to have the Soviet people as our dependable revolutionary comrade-in-arms and class brother and ally.

Today the Soviet people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko are actively striving to complete a developed socialist society and realise the peace programme of the party along the road indicated by Marxism-Leninism, upholding the decisions adopted at the 26th Party Congress and the Plenary Meetings of the Party Central Committee in recent period, noted the speaker.

He said:

The recent constructive proposals of the Soviet Union – the problem of keeping the present balance of forces and decisively rejecting the moves of the imperialists to gain unilateral predominance in the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and means of their delivery, the problem of reducing nuclear weapons and opposing the militarisation of the outer space, etc. are of weighty importance in preventing another world war, a thermo-nuclear war, and ensuring peace and security in Europe and the world.

The historic visit to the Soviet Union by President Kim Il Sung and the meaningful meeting and talks between President Kim Il Sung and President K.U. Chernenko some time ago were an important event which powerfully demonstrated the invincibility of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship and created an epochal occasion in strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples onto a higher stage, he noted, and continued:

The Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party expressed once again the firm determination to consolidate the success of the visit and advance firmly joining hands with the Soviet people for ever in carrying out the sacred common cause of socialism and communism.

Our people, he stated, will always value the great Korean-Soviet friendship sealed in blood and do everything in their power to bring it into bloom generation after generation.

O.V. Okonishnikov spoke next at the meeting.

He said:

Thanks to the mission of the Soviet Army as the liberator and the gallant struggle of the Korean patriots the Japanese colonial rule was brought to an end once and for all in Korea.

I can note with sincere satisfaction that over the past 39 years since liberation the Soviet-Korean friendship and beneficial cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples have been strengthened and developed in the common struggle against the imperialist forces and for socialist and communist construction.

The Soviet visit by the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the talks and conversations between Comrade K.U. Chernenko and Comrade Kim Il Sung which took place not long ago greatly helped towards further strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

He further said:

The national split imposed upon by the imperialists, the stationing of foreign forces in south Korea and constant provocations committed by the United States and the south Korean puppets are the root-cause of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

The Soviet people are well aware that the peacefully reunify the country divided by U.S. imperialism is the basic national problem of the Korean people.

At the banquet he arranged in Kremlin in honour of the DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il Sung, K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, stressed:

"The Soviet Union invariably holds that Korea should be reunified peacefully on a democratic principle, after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. This is our unshakable and invariable stand. We support the important initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea envisaging the replacement of the present armistice agreement with a peace agreement, adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the north and south, reduction of their armies and the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone."

Korea and Soviet Are Close Comrades-in-Arms And Class Brothers

— Rodong Sinmun —

Rodong Simmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) in an editorial titled "39th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation" says on Aug. 15:

39 years ago, on August 15, 1945, the Japanese imperialist colonial rule was terminated in our country and our people's cause of national liberation brilliantly accomplished. This was a historic event of great significance in developing our revolution and carving out the destiny of the nation.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people was a sacred revolutionary struggle for defeating the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieving national independence.

The liberation of Korea from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule was a victory our people won, fighting side by side with the heroic Soviet Army.

In the period of the Second World War the Soviet Union shouldered the heavy burdens of the struggle against international fascism. In those difficult days the Soviet Union participated in the war against Japan and thereby routed the Japanese imperialist aggressors and opened a decisively favourable phase in the struggle of our people for national liberation.

Numerous officers and men of the Red Army performed feats and dedicated their precious lives in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of Korea. Our people always remember the liberator's role of the Soviet Union which helped them at the cost of blood to accomplish the cause of national liberation. Our people extend warm brotherly greetings to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

The editorial notes that since the country's liberation our people under the wise leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have registered tremendous successes in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialist construction by applying Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea.

Nearly 40 years have passed since the division of our country, the editorial says, and goes on: South Korea remains still under the colonial subjugation of U.S. imperialism and the south Korean people are subjected to all sorts of disasters and misfortunes.

It says: Proceeding from the noble mission they assume before the country and nation, our Party and the Government of the DPRK put forward many proposals for national reunification and have made all sincere efforts. This year they advanced a realistic and reasonable proposal on holding tripartite talks. But the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique are still resorting to the aggressive and belligerent moves, not lending an ear to our just proposal.

The Korean people, the editorial stresses, will resolutely smash the aggression and "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and its stooges and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without fail.

The editorial continues:

The August 15 liberation laid a new milestone in the relations of the Korean-Soviet friendship. The Korean and Soviet peoples are close comrades-in-arms and class brothers fighting shouder to shoulder for the common ideal and goal.

The fraternal Soviet people gave material and mental assistance to us during the Fatherland Liberation War and the difficult period of the post-war rehabilitation and construction in which our people were undergoing rigorous ordeals. Today, too, they are actively helping our people in socialist construction.

In the international arena, the Soviet Union has resolutely struggled in defence of the interests of our Republic and is expressing invariable and unshakable solidarity with our people in particular in the struggle against the vicious aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and for the peaceful reunification of the country. This is a great encouragement to our people. We deem it great pride to have the Soviet people as our reliable class brother and ally.

Today the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, have scored enormous successes in their endeavours to complete a developed socialist society upholding the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the Plenary Meetings of the Party Central Committee in recent period, thereby greeting the heyday of great development and prosperity.

The Soviet party, government and people are resolutely struggling against the imperialists' policy of aggression and their new war provocation manoeuvres and for guaranteeing peace and security in Europe and the world.

We rejoice as over our own over the achievements of the fraternal Soviet people and sincerely hope for further increase of the might of the Soviet Union. Our Party and the Government of the DPRK actively support the stand and measures taken by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government to ease the international tensions and remove the danger of a thermo-nuclear war and will invariably support them in the days ahead.

The Korean-Soviet friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is developing on to a new higher stage with the historic visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as an occasion.

As clarified at the Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Party, unshakable is the stand of our Party and people to keep in holding over the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship under whatever circumstances.

Our people will expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people in all spheres, upholding the decision of the plenary meeting and advance firmly joining hands with the fraternal Soviet people in carrying out the common cause of socialism and communism.

Koreans in Japan Celebrate 8.15 National Holiday

A central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held on August 14 at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo to mark the 39th anniversary of the August 15 liberation.

The meeting was addressed by Li Jin Gyu, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan *(Chongryun)*.

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Chon Du Hwan's Japan Trip Should be Opposed

— Kim Dae Jung's Interveiw with Asahi Journal —

The Japanese leading weekly magazine "Asahi Journal" in its August 17 issue carried an interview with former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung now in exile in the United States.

In his interview with interviewer Ito Narihiko, professor of Chuo University who is concurrently General Secretary of the Fact Investigation Committee of the Kim Dae Jung Case at Kim's home in Washington, he expressed his strong intention to return to south Korea, saying; "Of course, I'm going to return to my homeland in the near future even if I may be arrested and detained."

Mentioning Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan, Kim Dae Jung expressed strong opposition to his treacherous trip and urged the Japanese government to re-examine his invitation to Japan.

The former presidential candidate, once sentenced to death by the Chon junta, stressed restrictions on his freedom even in the U.S. and said: "I understand that the Japanese people think that I am free in the U.S. But I am triply restricted now. First of all, the 17 and half years of imprisonment imposed upon me is still valid for me as the sentence has been "suspended" because I was sent to the U.S. for medical treatment.

Furthermore, I am deprived of south Korean citizenship and of freedom of political activities. The country where I can travel is only the United States. Although I've received many invitations from Canada and countries in Europe, I have no freedom to travel to those countries. Even living in the U.S. I am placed under consistent surveillance by the intelligence agency of south Korea and the agents daily blackmail my colleagues who work for me here. The most important restriction on my freedom is that I am forbidden to return to my homeland."

Follow excerpts from his remarks on Chon's planned tour of Japan:

(Single quotations are ours . . . Ed.)

As for Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan, public opinion does not come to the face in south Korea because mass media are controlled.

However, the popular masses are inwardly burning with indignation. Because, firstly, Japan intends to "settle" all pending problems with south Korea through an "apologetic" statement by the Japanese Emperor.

Of course, we don't forget the past Japanese colonial rule. What most south Koreans are critical of about Japan is Japan's present attitude itself which has not changed in the least or has worsened still.

In the past, Japan suppressed the Koreans and carried out colonial domination, utilizing pro-Japanese elements.

Now, Japan gets tremendous profits by supporting the dictatorial 'regime' and suppressing the south Korean people.

Domestically, it continues to discriminate the Koreans in Japan.

What we were indignant over most in connection with the textbook problem in Japan is the attitude of the Japanese government which does not reflect on the past even in the least.

The most symbolic is its attitude toward my abduction case.

How can it say that everything will be all right if it apologizes for its failure to do anything when my human rights were harshly infringed upon.

We are enraged at Japan, because we suspect that the Japanese Emperor's statement may be used as a skillful maneuver intended to hide the attitude of the present Japanese government.

We earnestly hope to establish truely friendly relations with Japan, overcoming the past problems if the Japanese government reconsiders its above-said attitude even now.

Secondly, Chon Du Hwan is the very man who murdered a large number of our citizens and seized power with a bloody coup d'etat and is not a 'president' who has gone through due procedures necessary for acquiring his post.

At present, the south Korean people are oppressed by means of violence but they are not able to repress their righteous indignation over the present 'regime.'

They doubt very much whether Chon is properly qualified to represent the south Korean people.

No true friendship which will be welcomed by the both nations can ever be brought about by Japan's invitation of such a man as Chon Du Hwan or by playing up south Korea-Japan friendship through the Emperor's apology for the past.

I think it may harm the feelings of the south Korean people as they will take it as an insult to them and I am afraid that it may further evoke their anti-Japanese sentiments.

I never want this to happen. I am deeply concerned over the matter for the sake of true friendship between south Korea and Japan in the future.

Thirdly, I am afraid of an adverse influence upon the peace and reunification of the Korean Peninsula of Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese government.

The Chon Du Hwan 'regime' is now in a fix internationally and domestically, politically and economically.

Acts of injustice and scandals, involving the 'regime' are a matter of daily occurence and power struggles inside it continue.

Even though the national economy is developing, wealth is concentrated on a handful of people and public complaints are mounting.

The coming 'national assembly' election is going to be held under these condition.

Even under the Reagan administration, the United States is still taking a strong attitude toward the Chon Du Hwan 'regime' on the human rights issue.

The south Korean people regard Japan's invitation of Chon as a way of saving the Chon 'regime' from this critical situation.

The Japanese government says that it hopes to promote the peace and reunification of the Korean Peninsula by inviting Chon Du Hwan to Japan.

However, the military 'regime' pays only a lip service to detente, peace and reunification and actually it has never wanted any of these.

This was already proved by the late Pak 'regime' which committed itself to the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

On July 13, 1972, nine days after the announcement of the July 4 N-S Joint Statement, I issued a statement in which I warned that the Pak 'regime' was scheming to strengthen its dictatorship, abusing the cause of "reunification."

Unfortunately, the yushin system of dictatorship was established three months after my warning.

It is not possible either for the south or the north to have a dialogue with each other for peace and reunification with the popular support and cooperation before a democratic regime is established in the south.

I welcome a three-way talks or a four-way talks proposal, if it contributes to a detente on the Korean Peninsula.

A democratic regime to come will be established with the support of broad sections of people.

Therefore, it can independently guarantee its security without the U.S. troops stationed there.

Now, more than 1 million-strong armed forces are confronting each other on the Korean Peninsula where nuclear weapons are deployed and which has become a focal point of nuclear crisis in Asia.

If a democratic regime is established in south Korea, this unproductive and extremely dangerous confrontation would be unnecessary.

Because a democratic regime supported by the people can start the peaceful talks with the north for peace and reunification with full confidence.

All the south Korean people are vehemently opposed to nuclear weapons and nuclear war.

In this point, what I want the Japanese people to consider is that the south Korean people think that nuclear weapons now stockpiled in south Korea are originally for the defence of Japan, but Japan had the U.S. bring them to south Korea, cooperating with Chon Du Hwan, as Japan faces strong anti-nuclear opinion and movements demanding implementation of the three principles of non-nuclearization.

Furthermore, the south Korean people are neither given inforamtion on nuclear weapons nor have the freedom to stage an anti-nuclear movement.

The Japanese government is doing wrong when it supports the south Korea's dictatorial 'regime', from the standpoint of preventing nuclear war in East Asia and defending the peace of the Korean Peninsula and Japan.

A dictatorial 'regime' in south Korea always needs a strained situation and suppresses the popular masses who call for democracy, peace and reunification, delaying the Korean peace and reunification indefinitely away.

Growing Opposition to Chon's Japan Tour

Following are growing voice and actions in Japan, south Korea and other countries in opposition to the Gen. Chon Du Hwan's planned tour of Japan, compiled from the KCNA and other news sources.

S. Koreans in Japan

The "Union of South Korean Youth in Japan" an organization of Korean residents under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), started on-street propaganda from June against the traitor Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan scheduled for September this year, according to a Korean newspaper "Minjok Sibo" published in Japan.

In Tokyo, Osaka and other major cities of Japan Korean youth under this "union" are distributing to passers-by handbills denouncing the traitor's scheduled tour of Japan and exposing the schemes to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance. They are conducting brisk on-street propaganda by mobilizing cars. Through door-to-door visit they are also calling for the check of the traitor Chon Du Hwan's scheduled visit.

Japan Mission of Revolutionary Party for Reunification

The Japanese authorities must give up at once their criminal moves to invite the traitor Chon Du Hwan, stressed the Japan Mission of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in a statement published on July 17 in connection with the fact that the date of the traitor's trip to Japan was fixed for September.

The statement noted that the purpose of the traitor Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan is to hasten the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance and prop up his fascist "regime" with the support of the Japanese authorities.

It said:

We brand the traitor's tour of Japan as a treacherous one for freezing the divison of the Korean Peninsula and increasing the danger of war and vehemently denounce this in the name of the people.

Chon Du Hwan is a brutal murderer and never-to-be-condoned traitor who has become a target of the people's curse and hatred.

The invitation of such a traitor by the Japanese authorities cannot but be a challenge to the south Korean people.

Mass Media

The Japanese magazine "World Weekly" carried an article by Akira Tanaka, researcher of Korean affairs, criticising the traitor Chon Du Hwan's scheduled tour of Japan.

The author expressed opposition to the traitor Chon Du Hwan's tour saying that "the cheer of long live friendship cannot be raised easily" as there are many complicated problems between Japan and south Korea unlike Japan's relations with other countries.

During the traitor's tour of Japan the reduction of deficit in trade with Japan, supply of up-to-date technique and other matters begged for by the military fascist clique could hardly be solved, the author said, and continued:

The progressive forces of Japan are opposed to the trip of Chon Du Hwan.

The reaction of different social fields is more important than the expression of the opposition of the political parties and social organizations from their political stand.

Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan, the author noted, will only produce the result of helpting Nakasone in the elections of the President of the Japan Liberal Democratic Party slated for the coming fall.

The Mongolian paper "Unen" July 10 in an article condemning his aim of scheduled Japan tour, said: The purpose of Japan trip of Chon Du Hwan the south Korean dictator is to accelerate the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance in the Far East.

The Finnish paper "Uusi Suomi" July 5 said the south Korean people regard traitor Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan as a political time bomb.

CPRF White Paper Indicats Chon Du Hwan's Corruption

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on August 5 published a white paper indicting traitor Chon Du Hwan's corruption.

The white paper says in the first part under the title "Biggest Power-Based Illicit Fortune-Maker":

Chon Du Hwan who had cultivated an amazing skill on corruption from the days of his service in the army undisguisedly sought to make fortunes after the May 17 action in 1980, revealing the true color of his family which had engaged itself in corruption from ancient times.

According to the Japanese magazine "Sekai" No. 7, 1981, Chon Du Hwan robbed 37 "old politicians" including Kim Jong Pil, Li Hu Rak and Pak Jong Gyu of over 200,000 million won under the pretext of "punishment of illicit fortune-makers" and lavished 43,000 million won of it as "political funds" and pocketed the rest, unnoticed by anyone.

He threatened 232 "high-level government officials" above the second level including "vice-ministers", "agency directors" and "provincial governors" and extorted 220,000 million won out of them for his personal safe.

A swindler, Chon Du Hwan misappropriated by crafty means the immovables worth hundreds of billions of won which the defunct dictator had accumulated through shady channels for 18 years and the flight fund to the tune of 500 million dollars which he had deposited in foreign banks in Switzerland, Hong Kong, Los Angeles and so on, instead of returning them to the people.

Traitor Chon Du Hwan chalked up a new record in making fortunes by bleeding the people white.

According to understated figures announced by the south Korean authorities, the tax revenue augmented from 5,807,000 million won in 1980 to 7,268,000 million won in 1981, 8,409,000 million won in 1982 and 10,056,100 million won in 1983. This tells that in the four years of Chon Du Hwan's power it has jumped by more than 1,000,000 million won every year.

The traitor also lines his pocket by receiving illicit shares or fabulous payment from businessmen and enterprises by granting them "preferential loans" such as intensive loan and illegal loan from the "national treasury" filled with bloody taxes squeezed from the people.

This has been glaringly exposed, among other things, by the "low-quality briquette scandal" in which he took tens of millions of won in payment for his connivance at the fabulous profits to the tune of 40,000 million won made by imposing low-quality briquette upon people, the "three bank scandal "in which he took hundreds of millions of won from the "Hanil Bank", "Housing Bank" and "Minori Enterprise Bank", the "Railway Agency Scandal", in which he received several times a huge amount of money from the railway construction company and railway stations with a promise to "show favour to them", the "health service scandal" in which he took a colossal amount of money after issuing a "special licence" of hospital construction to Yu Tae Jong, general director of the "Yuhan Hospital", through the "Ministry of Health and Social Welfare."

The inducement of foreign capital is an important channel of illicit money-hoarding for Chon Du Hwan.

Working with extra zeal to induce foreign capital, he leaves more than 70 percent of the total 855 strades of south Korean industry to foreign monopolies and receives a large amount of dollars and yen from them in reward.

A slave to money and things, Chon Du Hwan makes fortunes through his family and wife's family and relatives.

This is well illustrated by the lately exposed "U.S. rice import scandal", the "loan scandal of Chang Ryong Ja and her husband," the "Myongsong group scandal" and the "Chohung bank's financial scandal."

The "loan scandal of Chang Ryong Ja and her husband" in April 1982 which startled the world people was a typical scandal which traitor Chon Du Hwan committed with his wife's relatives.

The loans which passed through the hands of relatives of Chon Du Hwan's wife in this scandal in one year amounted to 711,100 million won and the money which found its way into their pockets through this scandal reached 289,000 million won. Of this, 180,100 million won went to Chang Ryong Ja and her husband, 5,000 million won to Li Gyu Gwang, uncle of Li Sun Ja and Chang Ryong Ja's brother-in-law, and over 100,000 million won to Chon Du Hwan and the safe of the "Democratic Justice Party", his private party.

Chon Du Hwan is constantly increasing his immovables and flight fund abroad by inveigling his brother Chon Gi Hwan, his cousins Chon Maeng Hwan, Chon U Hwan, Chon Chang Hwan, his brother-in-law Li Hui Song and other members of his family and his wife's relatives, over 110 all told, into the swindles.

None of the scandals exposed one on the heel of the other in south Korea is unconnected with Chon Du Hwan.

The illicit hoarding of money through immovables venture running into 18,000 million won by Chong Rae Hyok, former "Chairman of the Democratic Justice Party", and the "land venture scandal in Soguipo, Cheju Island" committed by Li Jong Sik, former "vice-Chairman of the puppet policy advisory council for peaceful unification", with the backing of power, which have created a great stir in the south Korean society, are clear examples of this.

In the second part titled "mastermind of bribery and buying-over," the white paper says:

Traitor Chon Du Hwan's bribery has reached the culmination of corruption without precedent in scale, scope, manner and way.

It was from the days of his service in the army that he showed rare ability in bribery.

His bribery entered a full-dress stage and became intellectualized toward his American master when he set out on usurping power."

He presented directly expensive jewels and rare metals on several occasions and over 200,000 dollars in cash to Wickham, former commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea, who was the real ruler of south Korea.

And he delivered directly or through his underlings 50,000-100,000 dollars each in cash and gold to the U.S. Ambassador, the chief of the south Korean branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and local advisors in south Korea on several occasions.

When Reagan was engaged in a heated canvassing for U.S. presidency in 1980, Chon Du Hwan presented him with 3.5 million dollars as the canvassing fund in September that year, regarding it as the best chance of a bribe offer Chon Du Hwan did not forget to grease the palms of the assistants and advisors to the White House.

According to foreign press reports, Chon Du Hwan put a large amount of dollars and valuables in the hand of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger when he flew into south Korea in May, begging him to back his power with the U.S. forces.

The traitor uses bribery and buying-over as an important diplomatic means to improve his public image and earn foreign "support" to his clique.

Desperately trying to refurbish his ugly image as human-butcher in Kwangju, get rid of ever serious international isolation and prevent the world-wide movement to change the venue of the 1988 Olympiad to another place, Chon Du Hwan invites diplomatic impostors of international organizations and foreign countries to south Korea and carries on a massive bribery offensive and offers a large number of south Korean women to foreign "lewd animals" as sex playthings, violating the dignity of the nation.

The flunkey-traitor Chon Du Hwan arranged a kisaeng party-style drinking about at the "distinguished guest house of Chongwadae by calling in eight actresses when Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone was visiting south Korea in January 1983, and sang Japanese songs till late at night and put a naked actress in the embrace of Nakasone.

Informed of this, Reagan was reported to have said that "I should not take Nancy there with me" when he was going to south Korea in November last year.

Though traitor Chon Du Hwan is trying to improve his public image and remain in power for a long time by continued bribery, this is a foolish frenzy of one in his death-bed.

The white paper stresses:

Traitor Chon Du Hwan is the "chieftain of corruption", "Pyon Hak Do in modern time" and "a man inferior to dog", as unanimously called by the whole nation and world people.

His corruption is indelible and unpardonable.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland expresses the belief that the world progressive people will fully support and denouncing traitor Chon Du Hwan for all his criminal acts such as fascism and war, treachery and corruption in south Korea and the U.S. imperialists manipulating him, and continue to extend active support to our people in the righteous struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Memoirs of South Korean Laborers

Cry of Existence

(Continued from the No. 1,204 issue of The People's Korea)

(4) All-night Work

As night falls, the din and bustle of the day disappears into the darkness, leaving the world to peace and calm.

A cold wind blows. Autumn has just set in. That day, I dropped in at the night school as usual on my way from the factory at around 9:30 p.m.

The lesson was almost at the end. I was happy and relieved to see my classmates, though I was extremely exhasted.

I got on the last train at Sin Sil-dong. No sooner had I found a vacant seat than I rushed and took a seat, but usually I can't find a vacant seat in the train.

It takes me about one hour to reach my home by train, so I tried to sleep for a while, but in vain. Many happenings in the day crossed my mind. Moreover, the medicine I had taken at the factory, seemed to prevent me from sleeping.

My boss is a very greedy man. He forces us to work as long as possible, taking as much subcontract work for us to do.

He gives us a harmful medicine called Bacchus, when the deadline for the delivery of goods approaches. We know the medicine is harmful to our health, but we can't but take it in large doses.

So, we can't sleep almost all night. But the boss and other seniors tell us to work hard by taking the medicine.

I feel anger at them. What is money on earth? They must be slaves to money. They can't think about any other things than the money.

There was another unreasonable thing. It happened before the summer vacation. I was so exhausted after the two days' all-night work.

After the start of our work, we were given subcontract work in addition to routine work and were forced to work overtime.

I hate my boss very much. He is an egoist to the marrow of his bones.

I got three days off after all-night work. Our pay for all-night work should be paid on the fixed pay day, so I was not sure why it was paid on a day off. On a day off, the factory manager said to part-time women workers sneering, "You've worked hard this time. I won't give you such hard work any more . . . this is our pay for your work."

I am shuddered each time I see him sneer. Can it be granted? What a disgusting man he is!

They arranged things to make us start work one hour earlier and made us work until 9:30 p.m., even on Sunday, to make us do subcontract work.

We should turn out 1,000-odd pieces within a week though we usually turn out 350 pieces of short sleeve underwear with 7 sewing machines.

Are they sane? They must be crazy because they make us work so hard and turn out 900 pieces a day. I can't understand what they have in mind when they want to earn money.

The factory manager said to us, "Everybody, Come to work by 8:00 a.m. from tomorrow."

Hear this, I replied, pretending to be joking, "Oh, terrible, we'll get ill and won't be able to marry if we work from 8:00 until late at night."

Here, our work is too heavy. Honestly, I want to quit this job at once, but I can't. I continue this work in order to eat and live. It'll be difficult for me to find another job if I leave this factory.

Last year (1980), I took part in a sit-in struggle, so my name is on the black-list.

Factory managers don't employ those who participated in a sit-in struggle. I'd like to talk about the time when I came here to work for the first time.

At the factory when I worked before, I used to work from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and could get overtime allowances.

Here, I work until 7:00 p.m., though the fixed work time is until 6:30 p.m., so I have to work 30 minutes more regardless of the fixed working hours.

Everyone complies with this practice without complaining. I cannot understand why they obey this practice blindly.

Yet, gradually I come to accept this and do as they do.

But to tell the truth, I don't still understand this. Sometimes, my seniors tell me to recruit new workers.

Whenever I am told so, I reply to them, "I will ask my friends", but I don't think any one will apply for the job here because of the irregular working hours.

These days, my fellow workers often complain about poor health. So do I. I always work so hard, and get home and sleep for a short time, and again come back to the factory. What a life ours is!

I really hate this kind of life, I feel I am living a life like a robot on T.V. I am like a machine. My work is so busy that I have to work on Sundays as well.

I feel like going mad. I will feel as if I were a released prisoner when I finish the day's work.

I feel lonely tonight as the calm night deepens.

(4) Concluded

Distorted Decsriptions of Korea in Japanese High School Social Studies Textbooks

Descriptions concerning Korea in Japanese high school social studies textbooks for next year were distorted by the screening of school textbooks conducted by the Japanese Ministry of Education.

This was disclosed on June 13 as a result of a fact-finding survey on the screening of textbooks by Japan Federation of Publishing Workers' Unions.

The word "invasion" was allowed to us. But as to the crimes committed by Japan during the war, comments were made, intended to conceal criminal facts.

In Japanese history textbooks, more than half of the descriptions regarded as undesirable by the authorities concerned Korean problems, according to the report.

The screening this time came to attract public attention in and outside Japan, because textbooks screened this time were controvercial textbooks, about which dissatisfaction and criticisms were voiced internationally.

On Aug. 26, 1982, the chief cabinet secretary promised in a statement to correct erroneous descriptions in history textbooks at the responsibility of the government. As a concrete measure, the education minister said on Nov. 24, the same year, a special provision—thoughtful consideration of neighboring countries—was added to the standards for the screening of textbooks. Then, the education minister said that correction of controversial description of historical facts would not wait until 1985 set for formal procedures to correct errors, and but the screening time would be moved up to 1984.

What he called "thoughtful consideration" must have been employed this time, too. In the recent screening attention was drawn to the question to what extent the descriptions of historical facts which had been criticized by the DPRK and China would be changed.

The results of the screening proved that the Japanese authorities continued their attempts to conceal the fact of aggression.

For example, on the description of Koreans who were brought to Japan for forced labor, the following critical comments were made:

"Koreans, the subjected people, and Chinese under occupation should be dealt with differently. Free labor recruiting should be distinguished from compulsory labor drafting."

This comment is completely the same as that which was made in 1982. Tha was:

"Koreans and Chinese should be described differently. Korea was part of Japan's terriotry in those days. The ' national mobilization law ' was applied to the Koreans. In the case of Koreans, they were not forcibly drafted."

On the plundering of Koreans'land in the 1910s, the following revision was ordered:

"The description to the effect that from the beginning Korean's land were plundered should be corrected. As a result of a land survey, some lost their farm land. It is not correct to say that a land survey aimed to deprive Koreans of their land." (by the last screening) "(Land) seemed to be plundered illegally." (previous screening)

The number of Koreans who were slaughtered by the Japanese army was underestimated or described in vague terms. Atrocities committed by Japanese during the war were distorted or toned down.

The Japanese authorities still attempt to distort and beautify historical facts through text-book screening.

A certain writer of a text book said:

"When I rewrote 'Hideyoshi's troops dispatch' to read 'Hideyoshi's invasion," this description passed the screening.

In that part I touched upon mounds where the ears and noses of Koreans slaughtered by Japanese troops were buried. That passage was deleted. I was told not to mention such a matter. The word "invasion" whose distortion had been criticized within and without Japan was allowed to be used. But, its content was not allowed to be described.

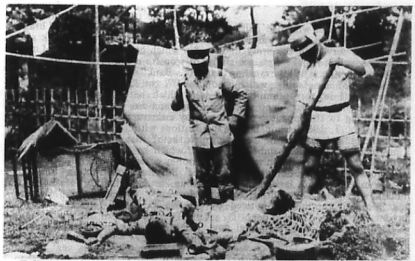
In 1875, Japan's pirateship "Unyangho" invaded the territorial waters of Korea, which was repulsed by the Korean people. On the plea of the "Unyang-ho incident," Japan began its armed invasion of Korea.

In 1876, Japan forced the Korean government to sign the unequal "Kanghwa treaty." In 1880, Korea was forced to open Wonsan Port for foreign trade. In 1895 the Korean Palace was attacked by Japanese troops and Queen Min was killed.

In 1905, the "Korea-Japan Entente" a humiliating treaty, was concluded by which Korea was deprived of diplomatic right. In 1910 Japan forced Korea to sign the "Korea-Japan annexation treaty" and on Aug. 29, the same year, Korea was placed under the complete colonial rule of Japan.

For the sake of the maintenance of its colonial rule, Japan framed the "Korean civil law," "Korean criminal law," the "Korean public security maintenance law." These laws were used to suppress the Korean people.

In addition, the policy of turning Koreans into "subjects of the Japanese emperor" was promoted. On the other hand, with the start of the invasion of the continent, a large number of Koreans were forcibly drafted.



Following the Great Kanto Earthquake in September 1, 1923, more than 6,000 Koreans in the Kanto area were massacred by Japanese, who were instigated by false rumors manipulated by the ruling circles in those days. The rumors included: "Koreans threw poison into wells," "Koreans have risen in a riot and are looting," etc.

A certain editor who has been engaged in editing textbook for 15 years, said, "Japan's rightward drift and Korean and textbook issues originate in the same root.

Korean questions in textbooks are a litmus paper to test Japan's democratization with.

The General Secretary of a Japan Federation of Publishing Workers' Unions said, referring to the present textbook screening.

"The government and big business policy line determines screening standard. It is from their viewpoint, I am positive that the revision of descriptions in textbooks seemed to be made." (Japanee daily "Yomiuri Shimbun," dated June 14).

Euphemisms used in revised versions on Korea reflect Japanese government's Korea policy.

A large number of Koreans were drafted for labor and taken to dangerous construction sites, mines, etc. throughout Japan during the Japanese colonial period. Photo: Drafted Koreans at a construction site in Hokkaido.

As many as two million Koreans are said to have joined in the March 1 Popular Uprising in Korea in 1919. Of them 7,600 are believed to have been killed. Photo: Korean demonstrators were executed before a firing squad.

Koreans were prohibited from using their mother tongue and were forced to speak the Japanese language and change their Korean names into Japanese names in 1930 when Korea was under Japan's colonial rule. Photo: Korean people expropriated as offerings to the war effort.

	Pre-Revision Description	Instruction by the Education Ministry	After-Revision Description
Atrocities committed by Japanese troops during Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea in 1592	The Japanese troops killed and injured a large number of Koreans (who had their noses cut off) and brought their noses back to Japan. (Japanese history)	This description is correct. However, in fudal times (in Japan), it was a customary for a soldier to receive rewards according to the number of head that he brought back. High school students who don't know this custom are not supposed to understand their passage correctly. This passage should be deleted. Even if an explanation that this was a custom in fudal times is added, it seems to be difficult to explain it sufficiently. Therefore, the passage should be deleted. (revision)	During the invasion of Korea, the Japanese troops killed and injured a large number of Korean troops and people. In addition they took a large number of Korean people to Japan as war prisoners and robbed them of Buddhist images, Buddhist scriptures, cultural assets and people's property.
About the March 1 Popular Uprising of 1919	As many as 2 million Korean people are said to have participated in the Mar. 1 movement (in 1919). It is confirmed that some 7,600 were killed, more than 45,600 wounded and about 49,800 were arrested. (Japanese history)	The figure in this case should be changed to "a large number of . . . ." or official records should be substituted. (revision)	During a year, as many as 2 million Koreans joined the movement. It is reported that some 7,500 were dead, about 16,000 wounded and about 46,900 were arrested. (According to "A Bloody History of the Korean Independent Movement")
About the drafting of Koreans for labor during the colonial days	Chinese and Korean peoples were forcibly taken to Japan and were forced to work in mines and other places. The number amounted to some 39,000 Chinese and 720,000 Koreans. In Korea assimilation policy was promoted to an extreme by forcing Koreans to "have new second names and change their first names" (to change their Korean names to Japanese-style ones") and by forcing them to pay homage to Shinto shrines. (Japanese history)	The Korean nation, subjects of a colonial state, should be treated different from the Chinese under Japanese occupied territory. Free "recruitment" is not the same as "forcible drafting." The number of Korean employment after start of official recruitment is permitted even if it was 600,000 or 700,000.	In Korea assimilation policy was promoted to an extreme by forcibly prohibiting use of Korean names, compelling them to use Japanese names by a system "creating second names and changing first names", and to worship Shinto shrines. Furthermore, a large number of Koreans were forced to come to Japan and work in mines. Their number reportedly amounted to 720,000.
Land survey	(A "land survey") was conducted in 1910–1918 to confirm land ownership and made land tax as a financial source for its colonial rule. At that time a lot of farm land was confiscated as Koreans failed to submit their claims to land ownership. As a result a large number of farmers were forced to leave their farms and some of them were to Manchuria and came to Japan. (World history)	The "land survey" reportedly aimed to enable Japanese emigrants to cultivate those lands and to settle a large number of Japanese farmers in Korea. As there are different views on this question, the description—land tax was used as a financial source of Japanese colonial rule—should be re-examined.	("A land survey") was conducted in 1910–1918 aiming to confirm land ownership, collect land tax and enable Japanese own land in Korea. At the time a large area of land to which Koreans failed to claim ownership was confiscated. Therefore, many farmer left their farms and flowed to Manchuria and Japan.
Forced to change Korean names to Japanese style ones	(The Japanese) followed the policy of making Koreans "create their second names and change their first names" (to change Koreans' original names into Japanese-style ones). Koreans were compelled to worship Shinto shrines built in the places throughout Korea and use the Japanese language. (Japanese history)	The word "policy" is questionable. In fact these measures seemed to be imposed upon. But formally, only those who desired following those measures were recruited. (correction)	The Koreans were encouraged to "create the second names and change their first names." Also encouraged were worship at Shinto shrines built throughout Korea and the use of Japanese in schools and public institutions.
Forced use of Japanese language	Education in Korean and use of the Korean language in schools were prohibited. (World history)	It is contrary to the fact that the use of the Korean language and education of the Korean language were prohibited in schools . . . According to Ordinance No. 24 "Regulations concerning Elementary Schools" issued on Mar. 15, 1938 by the Governor General of Korea, the Korean language was not be prohibited but could be adopted as an optional subject. (revision)	The use of the Korean language was prohibited in schools . . . .
Great Kanto earthquake in 1923	More than 6,000 Korean residents and about 200 Chinese residents in Japan are believed to have been killed at the time of the great Kanto earthquake (in 1923). (World history)	Describe in parentheses the source of information on "some 6,000 Koreans who were killed" and also about the 200 Chinese. No need to describe the source in notes.	More than 6,000 Koreans in Japan (232, according to an announcement by the Justice Ministry) and 200 Chinese in Japan are believed to have been killed.
Meiji Restoration in 1868	Looking back on the history of Japan after the Meiji Restoration (1868), it may be seen that the road of our country to an independent state was achieved through invasion of Korea and China. (Japanese history)	This expression is exaggerated. The fact that Japan was able to attain an independent state is directly attributable to Japan's victory in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars and the treaties with them.	The supreme national task for Japan after the Meiji Restoration was to revise the unequal treaties for an independent state.
Economic conditions in occupied territory during the war	Economy in the occupied territory was thrown into turmoil. In spite of the much-publicized "Great Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," people's livelihood were on a starved level. (Japanese history)	This expression is exaggerated. In some cases people were compelled to live on a starvation level. (revision)	In spite of the much-publicized "Great Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," the living of people was hard. Further, due to natural disasters, a large number of people starved to death.
Japan's invasion of East Asian countries during World War II	During World War II Japanese imperialist and militarist troops invaded East Asian countries including Korea and China, Southeast and South Asian countries. (Modern society)	During World War II, Japan didn't invade Korea (Japan already invaded Korea before World War II). (revision)	During World War II, Japanese imperialist and militarist troops fought in the Asian-Pacific region to build a "Great Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."
Korean War of 1950–53	In June 1950 the northern and southern troops crashed along the 38th parallel and the Korean War broke out. The U.S. which backed up the "Republic of Korea," quickly started military intervention in the war, convened a U.N. Security Council meeting and accused the DPRK as the aggressors and decided to take military sanctions against the DPRK, with the USSR representative absent from the conference. (World history)	It was at the request of the U.S. that the UN Security Council meeting was convened and the council made a decision. The council meeting was convened on June 21 and Truman issued an order of sortie on June 27. Therefore, the description—" . . . start military intervention,"—is contrary to the fact. (revision)	In June 1950, northern and southern troops crashed along the 38th parallel and the Korean War broke out. The UN Security Council meeting convened at the request of the U.S., accused the DPRK as the aggressor with the USSR representative absent and the U.S. started military intervention.

Chon Group's Corruption Exceeds Preceding Rulers: S. Korean Defector

Feeling scepticism and disillusionment at the social system of south Korea, I crossed over to the northern half of the country in search of a true life while on duty on the forefront. If a true democratic policy is to be enforced and corruption be liquidated in south Korea, the incompetent and corrupt present rulers must be wiped out.

This was stated by PFC Cho Jun Hui, 21, of the 13th commando company, 4th battalion, 56th regiment, 22nd division of the south Korean army, who had come over to the northern half some time ago in his interview with home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on August 9.

His parents engaged in commerce, he was conscripted into the south Korean army in November 1983 while studying at the Architecture Engineering Department of Chungbuk University.

Answering questions put by reporters, he explained the motive of his coming over to the north.

Soul and Pulse of Nation Are Alive in North

He said he began to be sceptical of the south Korean society after the October incident when Chon Du Hwan usurped power. It is preposterous for the Chon Du Hwan group which committed itself to set up a "government" for the people to have killed in cold blood Kwangju citizens who called for genuine freedom and reunification, he said.

It was none other than the United States which divided Korea that manipulated behind the scene the Kwangju bloodbath, Cho Jun Hui said with irrepressible indignation.

He said in those days he analysed and judged at his discretion the reality of the south Korean society and thought who would steer the course of national reunification and how, and at last he became convinced that the leader who would guide our nation is the great leader Kim Il Sung.

He said he came over to the northern half of the country where the identity of the nation is established and the soul and pulse of the nation are alive and where there are the great General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il who is carrying forward the general's cause, in hopes of doing his best for national reunification, the desire of the nation, and for the building of a powerful socialist state in Korea.

Telling how he crossed the truce line, he said that on June 26 he took four handgrenades, six magazines (90 bullets) and a rifle and exploded the underground barracks, raided the observation room and the radio station, shot down commandos and then crossed over to the north through the route he had familiarized himself with.

Commando Units Increased

Exposing the inside of the south Korean commando units, he said: There are seven commando brigades which will be promoted to divisions under the commando headquarters. And each ordinary army corps has one commando regiment.

These units will be hurled deep into north Korea for the performance of special duties in case of emergency. What is noteworthy in this is that such units have been largely increased since the present rulers took office.

Cho Jun Hui dwelt on the fact that the Chon Du Hwan group is getting more feverish in new war provocation moves this year than ever before.

He said the corruption of the present rulers in south Korea dwarfs that of the preceding rulers. They, he went on, lavish the fabulous amount of the Illicitly hoarded money as political funds and in bribery to maintain their power. These days they intensively use the money in arranging the Seoul Olympiad which will be abused as a means of long-term office.

Referring to a series of measures taken by the Chon Du Hwan clique to repress campus, he said: What the rulers call "campus autonomy" is a ruse to make students robot-type beings blindly obedient to the contradiction-ridden reality by barring them from social and political actions including the movement for democratization and by alienating schools from society.

He said he believed that the day would come soon when the violent dictatorial "regime" would be overthrown by the people.

Society for People

Giving his impressions of his tour of various parts of the northern half of the country, he said he saw that fine modern houses built with large funds are provided to the people and free and cultural welfare facilities have been built for their sake, and he keenly realized that the north is a society where primary attention is paid to the people, and politics, construction and production serve them.

What also moved me deeply in the north is that all people, young and old, men and women, are firmly armed with the Juche idea and they sincerely respect and attend with loyalty the great General Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il, he declared.

The former south Korean army soldier Pfc. Cho Jun Hui was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on August 9. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Korean People Do Not Need Nukes

Anthony Guarisco, International Alliance of Atomic Veterans, former U.S. Navy officer.

Q: ***Do you share those who see the Korean Peninsula as one of the flash points for possible nuclear war?***

A: I think Korea is more dangerous than Europe and other parts of the world because of geographical location of Korea. I think that the people of Korea must fully understand that the United States government is willing to sacrifice them in their homeland in order to wage war not only against the Russians but against any adversary that they feel so.

I think there is a terrible danger to the people of Korea by having any type of nuclear weapons anywhere in Korea. Another thing that is important for the Korean people to know is that in the early 1950s there was a plan that was put into place by Joint Chiefs of Staff in America that said they would put bases all around the world in order to have a first strike capability. These bases were also secondary. The secondary thing that they would do is to drop incoming missiles away from the United States to protect the mainland. So, I would tell you simply as a person who has been at the nuclear issue since 1946 that the Korean people must know that the United States is willing to sacrifice them.

Q: ***So, you favor the removal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea, don't you?***

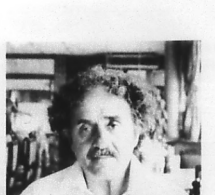
A: I favor not only removal of nuclear weapons and the armed forces from south Korea but I favor that they should get out from the Philippines, Guam and other Pacific regions. And I think that every place on this earth that has one single American missile should be given back to the United States. I guarantee you if my country takes every missile back in America you would see them change their position overnight.

Q: ***Do you think that south Korea needs nuclear protection from the United States?***

A: Who does the Korean people fear so badly? Do they have to have nuclear protection? Who is it? Russia? Absolutely not. Does Russia say they want to take over Korea? Russia just doesn't want to take over either Korea or Japan. The Korean people do not need nuclear weapons. Why then are there nuclear weapons in south Korea? It is the United States that needs nuclear weapons in south Korea. It is not the benefit for the Korean people. The nuclear presence in south Korea will make south Korea one of the first targets that the Russians will have to destroy if the United States starts war with the Russians.

Q: ***The south Korean dictator Chon Du Hwan is to visit Japan in September. South Korean Christian groups in a statement warned that his visit to Japan would strengthen Washington-Tokyo-Seoul three-way security system. Do you feel the same way?***

A: The south Korean regime is a puppet of the United States. Any type of three-way security system is orchestrated by the United States. If you look back through history, go back 50 and 60 years ago, you will find out that the United States has never done anything for the Orient. What the Americans have done was after all for the best benefit of the United States. Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan is for the benefit of the United States. Tripartite (military) agreement between the United States, south Korea and Japan are designed for the benefit of the United States, no one else.



Q: ***Please tell me about your personal feelings about nuclear war.***

A: I can tell you my feeling is that if there is nuclear war, I want to be standing right underneath the bomb blast. Because I don't wanna see anyone suffer the way the Hibakushas have suffered. I don't wanna suffer myself the way I have suffered for the last 25 years. I would say that my biggest concern, as far as nuclear war is concerned, is for the innocent people who don't share the decision making process of the nuclear option. They only will be victims of nuclear war. So, it is my hope that the real people like you and me will stand up and say, "No more Hiroshimas," "No more Nagasakis." If we do that, there will not be nuclear war. But as long as there is apathy and as long as there is feeling of not wanting to get involved, the nuclear clock keeps ticking closer to the doomsday which is coming.

(Interviewer: Kim Jong Myong)

(Continued from page 1)

Sun flag" of Japan was burned.

The demonstrators were said to have denounced what they termed the "humiliating visit" by the south Korean dictator to Japan, which maintained colonial rule over the Korean Peninsula from 1910 to the end of World War II in 1945.

August 15 marked the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation of Japanese colonial rule.

Kim Yong Sam and other Christian groups in their statements have taken positions against the Chon visit, saying that it is designed chiefly to strengthen the rule of the present "government."

In his statement issued on August 14, Kim Yong Sam said that the Japan visit of Chon Du Hwan is aimed at laying political and material foundations for the maintenance and strengthening of the oppressive system. He warned that if the Japanese side encourages Chon Du Hwan, ignoring the will of the south Korean people, a large-scale resistence movement will be launched.

EDITOR'S NOTE

From this issue, we will change the format of The People's Korea with bigger letters so that our readers will enjoy reading our paper more comfortably.

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